

英文一考前重點整理

英文老師的話

考生們好，對於即將面臨的國家考試，應該已有相當心理準備。然而，面對這麼多的學科內容，相信感覺一上來，難免心浮氣躁，緊張壓力跟著來。謹提出下面幾點給大家做為心理建設，消除因不必要的擔憂，而影響考場的作答。

一、不要覺得別人處處都比你行，而陷入情緒低潮的壓抑，其實你們都是一樣的。別人或許有某方面比自己優秀，但是，你並非要成為全才，某一部分是你的強項，就去充分發揮；對於自己較弱的部分，就以少輸為贏，不要落後太多即可。

二、堅持到底，堅持的人會改變命運。對於很多事情，不是看到了希望才去堅持，而是堅持下去才看到希望。

有一句話說：「臨陣磨槍，不亮也光。」關鍵時期的考前衝刺，一定有其成效。放下你的浮躁和懶惰，戒除你的三分鐘熱度，驅除所有誘惑，收回你容易被其他事分心的心情，靜下心來好好做你當下最該做的事，全力以赴，把這件事做好。加油，敬祝大家考試順利。

一、快選 50 練習題

- Recently, a frightening incident took place in Taiwan. Two suitcases containing explosive _____ were placed on the High Speed Rail (HSR 高鐵) and outside the Legislator's office in New Taipei City.
(A) measures (B) invention (C) **devices** (D) deviations
- Boston Marathon bombing where several time bombs _____ near the finish line caused many spectators and runners to be injured and killed.
(A) **exploded** (B) explored (C) exploited (D) explicated
- We see that H7N9 is, indeed, an avian, quite possibly specifically a duck, _____, and the death rate is relatively high.
(A) virus (B) **influenza** (C) disease (D) illness
- Civilian volunteers assist in rescue operations after several buildings _____ in China's Sichuan Province.
(A) constructed (B) constituted (C) collaborated (D) **collapsed**
- The casualties has continued to rise since the magnitude 6.6 earthquake hit Yaan City (雅安市). The death _____ stands at 93, with more than 10,168 injured now.
(A) rate (B) **toll** (C) number (D) sum
- As the world waits to see whether Pyongyang (平壤-北韓首都) will _____ a medium-range ballistic missile or not, commentators maintain that the United States should regard the incident as a crisis to the national security and the allies.
(A) **launch** (B) eject (C) spill (D) reveal
- An anti-nuclear member called on the public attentions and addressed that Taiwan should abandon nuclear power because it is considerable to afford the cost of nuclear waste _____.
(A) deposit (B) **disposal** (C) composition (D) deportation
- In the aftermath of super storm Sandy, U.S. governments are rethinking how to best protect the _____ coastline from storms and flooding, which appear likely to exert as the result of sea level rise and climate change.
(A) impotent (B) vigorous (C) **vulnerable** (D) correspondent
- This spirit of the _____ of innocence, which is about protecting human rights, is also a focus of media ethics.
(A) consumption (B) **presumption** (C) speculation (D) resumption
- CBS reported that the task force/Special Investigation Division (SPO 特偵組) investigating the public corruption and bribery _____ are seeking any evidence to prosecute the suspicious lawmaker.
(A) promotion (B) fame (C) reputation (D) **scandal**
- The conflict between workers and government results in the _____. Moreover, workers decided to go on strike next week due to employers' rejection for the salary proposal.
(A) **demonstration** (B) negotiation (C) bargain (D) competition

12. Even though he lied to me all the times, I still don't have any idea _____ him.
(A) get along with (B) put up with (C) **get even with** (D) give way to
13. An amendment to the Constitution can be proposed to the people, who can then approve or reject it _____ referendum (公投).
(A) by and large (B) **by means of** (C) by all means (D) by no means
14. Ursula is so obstinate a mule that she usually _____ to my advice.
(A) gets her own way (B) makes the best of (C) goes in for (D) **turns a deaf ear**
15. A relief team rescued 500 villagers from mudslides caused by the typhoon, but there were still five people who _____ into thin air and were never seen again.
(A) transformed (B) survived (C) explored (D) **vanished**
16. I always prefer to come straight to the point rather than _____.
(A) **beat about the bush** (B) ten to one (C) be cut out for (D) take into account
17. A group of villains led by Mandarin in Iron Man 3 try to _____ Tony Stark _____.
(A) swing...by (B) catch...off guard (C) come into play (D) **bring..to his knees**
18. _____ Allen has got the promotion, he is still discontent and eager to grab more bonus. How greedy!
(A) Owing to (B) Even although
(C) Despite (D) **In spite of the fact that**
19. It is reported that so devoted to scientific experiment _____ that he spent most of his life in his laboratory.
(A) Edison became (B) **did Edison become**
(C) Edison did become (D) did become Edison
20. To decline the criminal rate, National Police Agency decides to put/carry out some countermeasures into practice, one of _____ is to increase raid checks and patrols.
(A) them (B) those (C) what (D) **which**
21. As food is to the body _____ is reading to the mind.
(A) such (B) **so** (C) what (D) as
22. We have got to educate the next generation in the future to become _____ citizens.
(A) illiterate (B) murderous (C) **law-abiding** (D) untrained
23. Foreigner: This is Janet. May I speak to Officer Wang?
Duty Desk: Excuse me. Officer Wang is _____ now.
Foreigner: Would you please leave a message to him?
Duty Desk: Sure. I'll tell him once he is back.
(A) **on business leave** (B) skipping the duty
(C) talking to you (D) no longer here
24. She was fully attracted by the novel; therefore, when her mother asked her to run an errand, she put the book down reluctantly.
(A) genuinely (B) rapidly (C) **unwillingly** (D) definitely
25. Ann: I don't have enough money to buy a birthday cake for my mother.
Bob: _____
Ann: But I don't know how.
Bob: It's not difficult. Let's go to the store to get the ingredients first.
(A) How much do you have? (B) You can buy one for your father.
(C) **Let's make one from scratch.** (D) I can give you some money.
26. James: What do you like for lunch?
Mandy: I think I'll have a hamburger.
James: _____
Mandy: Like what?
(A) **Again? You should try something new.** (B) You always want a hamburger.
(C) Hamburger is your favorite. (D) Pizza is better than hamburger.
27. Mom: Linda, we've got to go. _____
Linda: I know. I'm tired, too. But it is hard to decide which one to buy.
Mom: Let's go home first and come again later.

- (A) Which one should I buy? (B) I don't have enough money.
(C) Tie your shoelace. (D) **I'm exhausted.**
28. I'd like to report a burglary because my house was _____.
(A) broken up (B) burned down (C) **broken into** (D) hacked in
29. Central Disasters Response Center dispatched fire fighters to rescue people trapped in _____ areas during the typhoon season.
(A) drought (B) **flooded** (C) drizzle (D) desert
30. The injured in the air crash were taken to the hospital by _____.
(A) amputation (B) antennae (C) ambition (D) **ambulances**
31. I'd like to report a burglary because my house was _____.
(A) broken up (B) burned down (C) **broken into** (D) hacked in
32. Groups of female extremely _____ against this discriminating policy.
(A) reluctant (B) **protest** (C) reckless (D) uphold
33. The _____ you work, the _____ you will succeed.
(A) harder, more possible (B) **harder, more possibly**
(C) hard, more possibly (D) hard, possible

句型：越~, 越~ => **The + 比較級, the + 比較級**

原句： **You work hard, and you will succeed possibly.**

比較級： **You work harder, and you will succeed more possibly**

34. The total number of the staff is _____ larger in our company than that in yours.
(A) more (B) very (C) **much** (D) most
只有 **much, a lot, still, even, far, by far,...**等可修飾比較級
35. The children could not help but _____ when the clown stepped on the stage.
(A) **giggle** (B) giggling (C) to giggle (D) giggled
句型: cannot help + Ving / cannot help but + VR 不得(無法)不~
36. John does not speak Korean, and neither _____.
(A) Joe do (B) do Joe (C) Joe does (D) **does Joe**
neither 子句倒裝; 否定陳述句, neither + do + S =, S + V, either 意思是「S1 不... S2 也不...」

37. _____, the earth looked like a blue and white ball.
(A) **Seen from the moon** (B) Seeing from the moon
(C) Having seen from the moon (D) To see from the moon
分詞構句

原句為Being seen from the moon, and the earth looked like a blue and white ball. 因為前後主詞相同都是the moon, 所以省略being 和連接詞。

38. I wish I _____ that Anne was ill. I would have gone to see her.
(A) knew (B) would know (C) have known (D) **had known**
S1 wish S2 had + p.p 過去希望~~而
wish (that) S + were / 過去式V 現在希望~~而

假設語氣	If 子句動詞形式	主要子句動詞形式
與現在相反	If + S + 過去式動詞	S + should/would/could/might + V
與過去相反	If + S + 過去完成式	S + should/would/could/might + 完成式
對未來期望	If + S + 現在式動詞	S + will/shall/can/may + V

39. Most people like to talk about the subjects with _____ they are most familiar.
(A) that (B) those (C) what (D) **which**

關係代名詞的用法

- A. who 在關係子句中當主詞, 代替先行詞"人"
B. whose 在關係子句中當所有格, 後接名詞

C. whom 在關係子句中當受詞，代替原受格“人”

D. which 的所有格仍用 whose !

that 的用法

➤必須用 that 來代替 who 或 which 的情況為

1. 先行詞組中包含 the only, the very, the same, all, no, any, every 等詞組時

2. 先行詞為人與物並列時 以 who 或 which 開頭，避免重複時

3. 特殊句型中(如 It is ... that)

➤不得使用 that 來代替 who 或 which 的情況：

1. 子句前有介系詞時 · 2. 子句前有逗點時(非限定子句)

40. Both sides of Taiwan and Philippines recognize each other's _____, and make mutual legal assistance request to conduct cooperative parallel investigation.
(A) legitimation (B) **jurisdiction** (C) treaty (D) compensation
41. Only when Mary was stopped by a policeman for a regular investigation did she realize that her passport had _____ and she was forced to return to her country.
(A) expelled (B) excelled (C) **expired** (D) expensed
42. The government has sent delegates to _____ with Japan for a free-trade agreement.
(A) foster (B) interpret (C) launch (D) **negotiate**
43. The party leader tends to make _____ decisions without reasoning and without thinking about the consequences.
(A) **arbitrary** (B) logical (C) coherent (D) artificial
44. An unmade but _____ source told BBC News that several high-ranking officers were involved in the scandal.
(A) sociable (B) resistant (C) **reliable** (D) inconsistent
45. At first, Mr. and Mrs. Wang thought the man hit their car by accident, but then they realized he did it _____.
(A) safely (B) **intentionally** (C) vulnerably (D) helplessly
46. You cannot use common _____ expressions in formal writing.
(A) constitutional (B) congressional (C) **colloquial** (D) colonial
47. The Minister of Economy is meeting his Japanese _____ in Tokyo today.
(A) correspondent (B) **counterpart** (C) contractor (D) contestant
48. One could face the death penalty for attempting to _____ drugs into our country.
(A) slaughter (B) **smuggle** (C) strangle (D) stammer
49. There are four national roads that impose a _____ on each vehicle using them.
(A) riot (B) rite (C) **toll** (D) theft
50. In many countries, people are _____ innocent until proven guilty.
(A) **presumed** (B) tackled (C) speculated (D) visualized

公民一考前重點整理

公民老師的話

題型上相對保守，考前可以多練習考古題抓筆感。關於考前的衝刺，社會學的部分，相當喜歡考社會化的相關理論以及性別議題；政治學上可著墨我國政府五院體制以及選舉制度；法律的部分如各類責任能力的問題以及消保法、著作權法等特別法；經濟學上如供需法則、公共財等觀念，這些議題都是可以在考前多複習且可以立即收到成效的。

性別平等

性別刻板印象	對女性男性過於僵化的觀點，對性別以偏概全的印象。
性別階層化	被列為優等的性別：被賦予較多的特權與權力。 被列為劣等的性別：要求受較多的負擔與限制。
性別偏見	僵化觀點中負面的部分
性別歧視	將負面的觀點轉為行動

公共利益的困境

搭便車	就算我不做，別人也會做的心態，而當別人做了，一樣可以坐享其成
鄰避效應 NIMBY	指政府設置某項公共設施，是達成社會公共利益所不可或缺的，但人民卻不接受。如核廢料、基地台。
共有財的悲歌	美國學者哈定(Hardin)所提出，他認為當某項資源為大眾所共有(即共有財)，資源容易因缺乏明確財產權的歸屬，而被人們過度使用。

媒體的公共角色與社會責任

第四權	媒體是獨立於行政、立法、司法三權之外的「第四權」
守門人	即新聞媒體在從消息來源獲得大量資訊後經編輯篩選、刪減的過程。至於資訊的選擇規範則建立於「守門人」自身。
設定議題進行討論	傳播媒體對訊息的選擇、解釋與評論，使閱聽人的注意力集中於某些議題，並使該議題成為公眾關注的焦點。

媒體接近使用權

接近權	(1)更正權:傳播媒介對個人的報導如有錯誤，可以要求更正。 (2)答辯權: 回應媒體不公平的說明。
使用權	人民可以自行製作內容在媒體上發表。EX:部落格、YOUTUBE

內閣制

特色	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 行政、立法連屬：內閣是由在國會議員選舉中獲得過半數席位的政黨組成，通常亦由該多數黨的黨魁組閣，閣員大多數也由該黨的國會議員兼任。 虛位元首：行政實權在內閣，閣揆才是最高行政首長。國家元首雖然代表國家，但卻沒有行政權力，形成虛位的狀態。 責任制度：內閣不對元首負責，而是對國會負責。 信任制度：內閣與國會如在重大問題上意見衝突，國會可提出不信任案令內閣辭職。此時，內閣可以宣佈總辭，由國會支援的人選組閣；或者內閣呈請國家元首宣布解散國會，重新選舉，再由新國會決定內閣。
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總統制

特色	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 實權元首：總統不僅是國家元首，亦是最高的行政首長和三軍統帥。總統任命聯邦各部會首長時，雖須經國會參議院同意，但各部會首長向總統負責，且各部會首長也不可兼任國會議員。總統在公布法律、發布命令時，也不需要相關部會首長的副署。 分權制度：行政權屬總統，立法權屬國會，總統與國會議員分別由人民選舉產生，各有一定任期與職權。總統和部會首長不必定期向國會報告，也不需要接受國會議員的質詢。總統不能解散國會，國會也不能以不信任案，強迫總統或部會首長下臺。 制衡原理：國會可透過人事同意權及條約批准權來監督總統，也可透過法案議決和預算審核來牽制總統。國會通過的法案，總統認為窒礙難行時，可運用覆議權將法案退回國會。
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中華民國政府體制

總統	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 三軍統帥 公佈法律 可發布緊急命令 直接任命行政院長 提名司法院、監察院、考試院正副院長、監察委員、考試委員、審計長、大法官 總統候選人年齡限制是 40 歲以上
行政院	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 全國最高行政機關 各部會稱為內閣、行政院長稱為閣揆 當立法院通過的法案，行政院認為窒礙難行時，行政院長可經總統核可總統提出覆議；若維持原議，則行政院長則得接受。 當立法院以不信任投票倒閣，行政院可呈請總統解散國會

立法院	1.全國最高立法機關 2.立法權---通過法律之權 3.預算權---審理行政院提出年度預算之權力 4.人事同意權---同意司法院、監察院、考試院正副院長、委員、大法官的任命 5.立法委員有言論免責權 3.選舉方法為單一選區兩票制
司法院	1.下轄各級法院----法院與行政法院 2.大法官會議解釋法律、憲法 3.憲法法庭審理政黨違憲解散、總統彈劾案
考試院	1.任免：舉辦國家考試 2.銓敘：加薪、加級 3.撫恤：因公殉職 4.退休：退休福利、優惠利率 18%
監察院	1.公務機關、人員違法或失職時，與以糾正、糾舉、彈劾 2.糾正：對政府機關的不當施政要求改正或廢止 3.糾舉：失職公務人員對記過、降職 4.彈劾：將失職公務人員送至司法院公務人員懲戒委員會懲戒 5.審計部審理年度決算

公民投票

意義	1.公民投票在彌補代議政治的缺失 2.可實踐直接民主的精神 3.創制複決權的展現
程序	提案-->公告->投票 1.提案 (1)人民、政黨：最近一次選舉人總數的萬分之一以上的提案，獲得選舉人總數的百分之 1.5 以上連署。 (2)立院：得經立法院院會通過後提出之。 (3)總統：當國家遭受外力威脅，致國家主權有改變之虞時，得經行政院會之決議後，提出防禦性公投。 2.公告：選舉委員會公告，一至六個月內舉行公投 3.投票： (1)公民投票的結果：有效同意票超過不同意票，且有效同意票達全國、直轄市、縣（市）投票權人總數 1/4 以上。 (2)博弈公投沒有投票率門檻
限制	預算、租稅、投資、薪俸及人事事項不得作為公民投票之提案。

人權限制所遵循的原則

公益原則	憲法 23 條： 防止妨礙他人自由、避免緊急危難、維護社會秩序、增進公共利益，始能以法律限制人權。
比例原則 (公法帝王條款)	1.適當性(合目的): 國家行為有助於目的達成 2.必要性(最小侵害): 國家選擇對人民權利侵害最小的方式 3.衡量性(狹義比例原則):獲得公益必須大於侵害私利。
法律保留原則 (國會保留)	侵害人民權利事項，須以法律制定授權，不得以行政命令為之
法律優位原則	一切行政行為，不得牴觸法律之規定
平等原則	除非有特殊理由，不得對人民有差別待遇

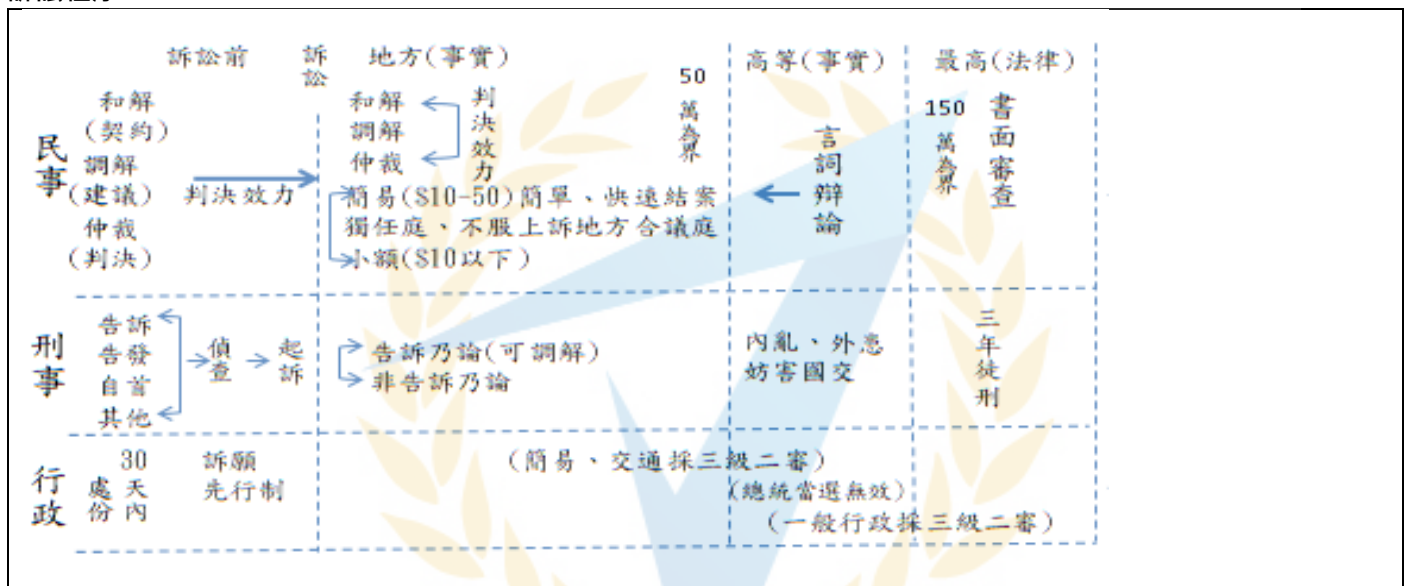
消費者保護法

主管機關	行政院消保會
定型化契約	不以書面為限 平等互惠原則 須有合理審閱期
特種買賣	消費者未能檢視商品而與企業經營者所訂立的「通訊買賣」，或是未經邀約而在消費者住所所為之「訪問買賣」，都有 7 日猶豫期，可無條件解約。

公平交易法

主管機關	行政院公平交易委員會
主管行為	聯合、獨佔、結合行為：集體漲價 不公平競爭行為：不實廣告

訴訟程序



世界貿易組織 WTO

主要功能	(1)綜理並執行 WTO 所轄之多邊與雙邊協定 (2)提供進行多邊貿易談判之場所。 (3)解決貿易爭端。 (4)監督各國貿易政策。 (5)除著重商品貿易外，也重視服務業的貿易與智慧財產權
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世界銀行與國際貨幣基金

世界銀行 WB	目的主要是以財務協助與技術協助的方式，幫助開發中國家發展經濟。EX: 中國三峽大壩工程
國際貨幣基金 IMF	1.強化國際貨幣合作、維持匯率的穩定，以促進經濟成長。 2.對國際收支發生問題的國家，予以暫時性的財務協助。

失業率

失業率=失業人口/勞動人口 X 100%

貨幣

法定貨幣由中央銀行發行	我國貨幣升值	有利進口，不利出口
	我國貨幣貶值	有利出口，不利進口

高鋒公職一課程規劃



交通位置



1. 捷運：

紅線搭至高雄車站，走路至高鋒公職補習班(約 5 分鐘)。

2. 火車：

搭至高雄火車站，走路至高鋒公職補習班(約 5 分鐘)。

3. 公車：

至高雄火車站(捷運高雄車站)下車。